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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/537,936	11/22/2005	Alain Loiseau	REGIM 3.3-058	8647
530 7590 06/14/2007 LERNER, DAVID, LITTENBERG, KRUMHOLZ & MENTLIK 600 SOUTH AVENUE WEST			EXAMINER	
			PESELEV, ELLI	
WESTFIELD,	· · · ·		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER .
•			1623	-
			. MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			06/14/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)			
Office Action Summary	10/537,936	LOISEAU ET AL.			
Onice Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
	Elli Peselev	1623			
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address			
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tim vill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONEI	I. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status					
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on					
· <u> </u>	☐ This action is FINAL . 2b)☑ This action is non-final.				
3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.					
closed in accordance with the practice under E	x parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 45	03 O.G. 273.			
Disposition of Claims	•				
4) ⊠ Claim(s) 1-41 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw 5) ⊠ Claim(s) 1-8 and 25 is/are allowed. 6) ⊠ Claim(s) 9-24 and 26-41 is/are rejected. 7) □ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) □ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or					
Application Papers					
9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) access applicant may not request that any objection to the construction of the constructi	epted or b) objected to by the Edrawing(s) be held in abeyance. See on is required if the drawing(s) is obj	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). ected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).			
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119					
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents 2. Certified copies of the priority documents 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priori application from the International Bureau * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of	have been received. have been received in Application ity documents have been receive (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No d in this National Stage			
·					
Attachment(s)					
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date	4) Interview Summary (Paper No(s)/Mail Dal 5) Notice of Informal Pa 6) Other:	te			

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Claims 16-21, 23, 34-39 and 41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention.

A conclusion of lack of enablement means that, based on the evidence regarding each of the factors below, the specification, at the time the application was filed, would not have taught one skilled in the art how to make and/or use the full scope of the claimed invention without undue experimentation.

(A) The breadth of the claims.

Claims 16 and 34 are drawn to a method of regulating inflammatory mechanism.

No specific disease or condition to be treated has been set forth.

Claims 17 and 35 are directed to treating an autoimmune disease, chronic inflammatory disease, atopic inflammatory disease and/or bowel disease.

Claims 18 and 36 are directed to a method of treating psoriasis, vitiligo, pityriasis, scleroderma, bullous dermatoses, eczema, atopic dermatitis, allergy and/or rheumatoid arthritis.

Claims 19 and 37 are directed to a method of treating chronic inflammation associated with aging.

Claims 20 and 38 are directed to a method of preventing and/or treating anaphylactic sensitization, pigmentary anomaly of the skin, dermal hypervascularization and/or inflammatory fissuring.

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Claims 21 and 39 are directed to a method of regulating dermal tissue homeostasis.

Claims 23 and 41 are directed to a method of preventing aging of the skin, delaying natural aging of the skin, preventing accelerated aging of the skin, or preventing photo-induced aging of the skin.

(B) The state of the prior art.

The extract of Centella asiatica is known to be useful in wound treatment (Kim et al, U.S. Patent No. 6,417,349, column 1, lines 1-25).

(C) The level of predictability in the art.

The data in the specification presents in vitro data showing the effect of the claimed composition on a number of cytokines. On page 78 of the specification it stated that given the important role of these cytokines in the inflammatory process can be considered an element that is very favorable to the desired anti-inflammatory activity. However, there is no known correlation between the ability to modulate the production of cytokines and the treatment or prevention of any specific inflammatory disease or condition. Note that there are a large number of inflammatory conditions of different underlying causes and a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the claimed invention was mad would not have been to predict based on the data provided in the specification for the treatment or prevention of which specific disease or condition the claimed methods would be useful.

(D) The amount of direction provided by the inventor.

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The inventor provides a general statement on page 78 of the specification that the ability of claimed active agents to modulate various cytokines can be considered to be an element that is very favorable to the desired "anti-inflammatory" activity.

(E) The existence of working examples.

The examples in the specification are directed to the effect of the claimed active agents on modulation of various cytokines.

(F) The quantity of experimentation needed to make or use the invention based on the content of the disclosure.

Since there is no way to predict priori what effect the claimed drug would have on a large number of various inflammatory conditions encompassed by the present, it would take an enormous amount of experimentation to determine the effectiveness of the claimed methods against all the diseases and conditions encompassed by the present claims.

Claims 10 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

There is no antecedent basis in claim 9 for the term "maderassoside" in claim 10.

It is not clear what is meant by the terminology "weight ration of madecassiside to madecassoside" (claim 24).

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

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A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 9-15, 22, 24, 26-33 and 40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Sahu et al (Phytochemistry, vol. 28, no. 10, pp. 2852-2854, 1989).

Sahu et al disclose a mixture of two components madecassoside and terminoloside (pages 2852 and 2854). The claimed composition is anticipated by Sahu et al. In addition, if there is a difference in the amount of the components present in the composition, such difference would appear to be minor in nature and the claimed composition, which falls within the scope of the prior art's composition, would have been

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prima facie obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the claimed invention.

Claims 11-14, 22, 26, 27, 28, 31 and 32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Kim et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,417,349).

The claimed extract of Centella asiatica contains a mixture of asiaticoside, madecassoside and terminoloside. Kim et al disclose an extract of Centella asiatica containing asiaticoside and madecassoside (column 2, lines 1-34). However, since terminoloside is structurally related to madecassoside, it would be expected to be inherently present in the reference's extract in the same or similar amount as encompassed by the present claims.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Elli Peselev whose telephone number is (571) 272-0659. The examiner can normally be reached on 8.00-4.30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Shaojia Jiang can be reached on (571) 272-0627. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Elli Peselev

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